

not entitled to credit. If they proceeded on other principles, what safety would there be for any woman-kind against the malice of men; what chance of escape from the toils of perjured conspirators? He asked for the Queen no other justice, he desired no other safety for her than she would derive under the circumstances of the case from any Court of Justice in the land. Here Mr. Brougham alluded to the rapidity of Bergami's promotion. If, said he, the story of Majocchi and Dumont could be believed, he had been in three weeks promoted to the head of the Queen. But he had it in proof that his promotion was gradual; that during the long journey on which they went, he was courier; that on that journey he was promoted from riding on horseback to go in his own carriage, and so on to the situation which he held at the time he quitted the Queen's service. Was this the conduct of an amorous, nay, insane woman, as they would wish to represent her? She suffered him to remain months, nay, years, without elevating him. Bergami was not, as was represented, of low origin, but was a reduced Italian Gentleman. He formerly held at General Pino's, was in his service during the French campaign, and was much respected in that capacity. A vacancy having occurred in the Queen's establishment, Bergami was proposed by an Italian nobleman for the situation. He applied to the Queen's Chamberlain, and was engaged in the service of the Queen without her knowledge. But he would not dwell on this subject, for (said Mr. B.) guilt there is none, impropriety there is none, levity there is none, witnesses there are none. But, even if there were, he could stand on better ground, he could appeal to her former life, her former conduct, to the time when she lived amongst their Lordships, and under the special protection of our ever-to-be-lamented and venerable Sovereign. He begged to remind their Lordships of that beautiful passage in the Sacred Writings. He alluded to the passage of Susannah before the Elders. "They hardened their hearts, they washed their eyes, that they might not look upon the heavens." But such is the will of that divine providence that sees all hearts, that owing to a slight contradiction in the testimony, judgment was favourably pronounced. And was this the kind of proof by which the present proceedings were to be supported? Was this the kind of testimony by which a Bill, anomalous to the laws of the land, an *ex post facto* law, was to be supported.

[Here the learned Counsel addressed their Lordships in a most solemn and impressive tone of voice.]

My Lords, I pray your Lordships to pause! you, my Lords, are standing on the brink of a dreadful precipice; your judgment will go forth to the world, if that judgment is against the Queen, it may be the last and only judgment you will ever pronounce! That judgment, my Lords, will fall in its object, and it will return with redoubled violence on those who gave it! Save the country, my Lords, from the heaviest calamity of a civil war! Save yourselves, my Lords, from the situation in which you are now standing! Rescue the country of which you are the ornament, but in which you can flourish no longer when severed from the people, and when the blossom is cut off from the root and stem of the tree! Save that country, my Lords, that you may continue to be the ornament of it! Save the Crown from demerit; and aristocracy, which is shaken, as is the altar itself, which never more can stand secure! If your judgment be against the Queen, it will shake to the foundation the kindred Throne! You, my Lords, have willed, the Church and Crown have willed, that the Queen shall be left out of the solemn service, but she has had the prayers of the People; and my Lords, I do pour forth my supplications at the Throne of Mercy, that mercy may be poured down on those people in a larger measure than the merits of the Rulers deserve; and I pray, my Lords, that your hearts may turn towards justice and not go therefrom.

[Here the learned gentleman concluded his powerful and pathetic speech.]

At half past twelve Mr. Brougham concluded his address. A long pause ensued; during which many of the Peers quitted the house, and the Counsel retired to take refreshment.

At twenty minutes to one o'clock, Mr. Williams advanced to the bar, and was proceeding to address their Lordships, when

The Lord Chancellor observed, that as it appeared to be the intention of Mr. Williams to follow Mr. Brougham in a second address, he must remind their Lordships, that it was at their option whether to admit the course contemplated by the counsel in the defence; but he was sure the house would agree with him, that in so important a case, that discretion would be best exercised by permitting it.

This suggestion was unanimously acceded to, and Mr. Williams commenced his address.

LONDON, SEPT. 30

Austria continues her warlike preparations with the greatest diligence. It cannot be denied that the conquest of the kingdom of Naples, supposing that it were resolved upon, is far from requiring the employment of so great a military force. People ask, and with reason, what enemy is it that the Austrian army of the Po will have to combat, and what are the fortresses against which it will employ the train of heavy artillery by which it is accompanied?

We received Frankfort papers to the 22d instant, last night. They throw no light on the intention of the Allied Powers, or the movements of their troops; but they contain a document of considerable importance to the commercial world. It is a copy of the Statutes adopted by the Association for the Encouragement of National Manufactures established in the Kingdom of Württemberg, but extending through seven other German States. It will be seen that one of the chief provisions binds the members of this Association, from the first of October, to purchase scarcely any article but those that are of home manufacture. A list of those articles is given, and it is of so comprehensive a nature, that should the regulation be generally attended to, and duly enforced, there would be an end to all trade with those countries. It is singular that such measures should be proposed and adopted in Germany at the very time when we are preparing to renounce our ancient policy, and have instituted a solemn Parliamentary inquiry to ascertain the practicability of abandoning the system of exclusion or high protecting duties, and throwing our trade open to all nations.

Private advices from Paris speak of revolutionary symptoms in Piedmont, and Genoa. The authorities at Venice threaten those who join the *Carbonari* with death; and such as conceal a knowledge of their proceedings with perpetual imprisonment.

PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

Interesting dispatches have been received from Persia, which announce the intrigues of the Russian agents in that country; and the designs of the Court of St. Petersburg. The Russian Charge d'Affaires, at Feram, declared publicly, that on the death of the reigning Monarch, who is in the last stage of a decline, the Persians must be content to receive their future Sovereign from Russia; to which he added, England could not reasonably object, as she gave away kingdoms, every day, in India. The regular army of Russia, now in Georgia, and on the line of the Caucasus, is upwards of 100,000 men, of which 30,000 are part of the late army of occupation in France. The Russians have taken possession of a place on the Caspian, near Asterabad. It is the opinion of the British officers in the service of Persia, that there is a secret understanding between that Court and Russia.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

MENACE OF HOSTILITIES ON THE CONTINENT.

Some of our readers of last week may have probably been excited to some surprise, that, in our observations upon the political occurrences of the week then past, we should have deemed it necessary to argue the comparative value of peace and war, and should have so earnestly deprecated any confounding of the interests of some few classes with the interest of the government and people at large. We ourselves remember the period, when the announcement of renewing the war with France, upon the occasion of the peace of Amiens, was received with a general acclamation and a throwing-up of hats, at the Royal Exchange; and we remember, and remember with some astonishment, the warm self-congratulations of several public men, that the mercantile class was so universally well affected towards the real glory of the country. We could have given these gentlemen, even at that time, a better interpretation of the views and feelings of the Stock and Royal Exchange. We could have pointed out, we have no doubt, two or three men, loudest in this acclamation, whom no one could suspect for a moment of any enthusiasm, and still less of any self-sacrifice for the national glory. The truth is, and Ministers should never forget it, that since the creation of the money market, and the large bottom of public contract, a very numerous and powerful body of men, are immediately interested in a new war, a war being in fact the same to them as the renewal of their own particular trade, and a casting up of a chance in which they are sure to be winners. But it is a fatal mistake to confound the interest of this body with that of the nation itself. It leads us to undervalue the mischief of a visitation ruinous beyond all others to the best interests of all human societies. It has hitherto been greatly to the honour of this country, that her military success and renown have not tempted her government to any views beyond a just moderation, and that though undoubtedly the arbiters of Europe, and possessing the power to regulate the nations as we please, we have hitherto used this influence and power only to conciliate their differences, and to direct the contentions of Prince and People to a just issue. Let us express our hopes that this policy will continue.

We are led to these observations by the concurrent language of the foreign journals, that Austria, Russia, and Prussia, are about to take an active part in the revolution of Naples, and that an Austrian and Russian army is forthwith to enter the Milanese, and thence to proceed to Naples. So far as respects the security of the Austrian dominions in Italy, we can see no objection to this army, as these dominions are clearly endangered by the spirit now kindled in Italy. Austria has always been the weak oppressor of Italy,—we say the weak oppressor, because active and intentional, tyranny makes no part of the character of the Emperor of Austria. The Princes of that house for the last hundred years, both in Germany and Italy, have been of excellent private characters, and of the most mild, pacific, and benevolent dispositions; but most of them weak Princes, and under the dominion of some monk, or what is worse, some mystic or philosopher. The present Emperor is a man of this character—amiable in private life, beloved by the people immediately around his capital, and led by his wife and favourites;—feeble in his talents, views, and purposes,—seeking nothing but a life of domestic quiet and security; but, from former experience, timidly taking alarm at distant dangers, and, under these feelings, adopting precautions beyond the magnitude of the evil. The Emperor of Russia is a character of more personal activity, but not much exceeding his brother Emperor as respects talents and knowledge. Both of them are

very common men, and both, happily, as respects their general government, under very able ministers. These ministers, however, have an extravagant apprehension of the renewal of that jacobinical spirit under which they so long suffered; and both are now acting under this impulse.

The government of Great Britain, however, by means of its wealth, its honourable character, and its military name, still possesses such a strong and decisive influence in both of those cabinets, that however they may menace the Neapolitan insurgents, we do not think they will venture on actual invasion without the express approbation of our cabinet. So far as respects the placing a powerful army upon the Milanese frontier, and perhaps strengthening the garrison of Venice and other Austrian towns, we can have no right to remonstrate—it may be prudent; it may be necessary to the maintenance of the Austrian Italian dominions. But so far as respects any direct suppression of the struggle of the Neapolitans to obtain an improvement of a system notoriously the worst in Europe, we feel decidedly persuaded that Lord Liverpool would not lend the influence near the assent of the British government to any purpose of this kind. It is the interest of England, as well as a duty upon her humanity, to assist, by every other means than authorised interposition, all the nations of Europe, in obtaining better governments, and in ridding themselves of those relics of feudal barbarism which retain their most fertile soil a half cultivated, and bind the people down to the earth. Under better government their contribution to the stock of human enjoyments would be increased in a triple proportion. The produce of agriculture, commerce, and general industry, is always in proportion to the security of person and property under a regular and wise administration of equal laws.

FREDERICTON, (N.B.)

12TH DECEMBER, 1820.

The Saint John and Halifax Mails (due yesterday) have not yet arrived.

The Person who left a letter, with five shillings, at this Office, is requested to call for them.

At a Meeting of the Vice President and Directors of the CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, held at the Province Hall, in Fredericton, it was directed that the Seeds now on hand, consisting of
Horton & Cornwallis Wheat,
Scotch Oats, Potato Oats, &c.
Barley,
Flax of the best quality,
Hemp,
Field Beans, and
some smaller seeds, be sold to the Subscribers at prime cost, free of charge.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers to the Agricultural Society of New-Brunswick, may receive any of the Seeds imported by the Central Society, on application to the Seedsman, WM. GIBSON, residing near the Windmill, who has instructions to supply the same, and receive the established prices on delivery.

SECRETARY.
A. D. 1820. 12 9.

"Visions, and magic spells, can you despise,
"And laugh at witches, ghosts, and prodigies?"

MR. LUDWIN,
I have been much puzzled of late how to conduct my domestic matters 'till the next new moon. The corns on my toes having pained me much of late, I talked of cutting them this morning, when my wife seeing me take hold of an old razor for the purpose, exclaimed, "Thomas! do defer cutting your corns 'till after the new moon!" What the moon has to do with my corns, I know not; but as my wife reads a great deal, and speaks Dutch, I thought it best not to persist, and laid the razor aside to consult the Almanack; but judge my surprise when I found it told me I must do penance ten days longer. I was just about throwing down the Almanack with some wrath, when my eldest son, Davey, ask'd me, "When the hogs were to be killed?"—Defer it 'till after the new moon:—"The new moon happens on the fifth"—the fifth! you ninny, look there; showing him the Almanack, which mentions the tenth:—"Then, Dady, that's wrong!"—What! wont you believe print? In hopes his remark might bring speedier relief to my corns, I examined the Calendar, and found Mr. KERRAN had, for reasons he has not yet divulged, allotted an uncommon old age to the present moon. I have heard of an harvest moon, an hunting moon, but never before of one spinning out its time to the number of thirty-five days, with nights along with them, putting its successor into total confusion.
NO MOON-SHINE MATTER THIS.
Saturn Head, 1st Dec. 1820.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. The ALARM BELL at West 'Quoddy is in operation—it strikes in foggy weather every few minutes, and can be heard several miles.—Eastport Sentinel.

Government Contract.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on the first, and at the Commissariat Office at St. John, on the 10th January, 1821, from Persons desirous of Contracting to enclose (during the ensuing Spring) the King's Fuel Yard at this station, with Cedar-Picket, or Plank Fence, with 2 double and 1 single Gate.

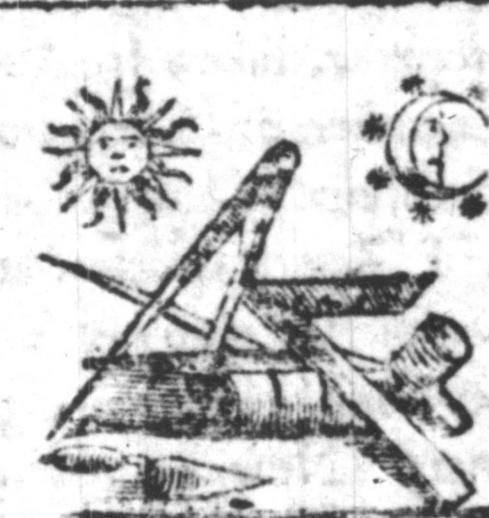
The tenders for each description of Fence must be made separate, and the price per hundred feet, running measure, specified, as also that of each gate, and accompanied with a letter, addressed to the Assistant-Commissary-General, from two responsible persons engaging to become bound for the faithful performance of such agreement as may be entered into. Payment to be made in Cash, on the completion of the work.

A specification of the particulars of the fence, of either description, and the extent of ground to be enclosed, &c. can be seen at this Office, or at the Office of the Asst-Commissary-Gen. at St. John, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. during the period above mentioned.

Commissariat Office,
Fredericton, 11th Dec. 1820.

Steam Boat Notice.

THE Proprietors of the Steam Boat GENERAL SMYTH, request that all outstanding debts may be paid without delay, either to Mr. JOHN WARD, Junr. at St. John, or to Mr. J. SEDGE, at Fredericton—who will also receive any accounts against the Boat for payment.—By order of the Proprietors.
2d December, 1820.



SOLOMON'S LODGE, No. 22, intend celebrating the Festival of ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, in the usual way.—Transient Brethren

are particularly invited to join the Lodge on this occasion. Dinner will be on the table precisely at 5 o'clock. Brethren intending to dine will please leave their names with Mr. AVERY, previous to the 25th inst. where Tickets may be had at 8s. 9d. each. The Members of the Lodge are hereby summoned to meet at their Lodge Room, on Wednesday the 27th inst. precisely at 2 o'clock p. m. and other Brethren are invited to meet the Lodge at the same time and place.

By order of the W. M.
S. B. HENLEY, Sec.
Fredericton, 12th Dec. 1820.

Library Share for Sale.

ONE forfeited Library Share will be sold at the Library, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 23d instant, if not redeemed before that day by the present holders, agreeably to the regulations of the Society.

Fredericton, 5th Dec. 1820.

MISSING from Government House, the following Books:

The Spanish Costumes,
Lady of the Lake,
Frigate Alceste's Voyage.

As they are of value to the Proprietor, whoever has them are requested to return them to Sir ROBERT LE P. TRANQUA.
5th December, 1820.

FOR SALE,

A PEW in the N. E. Gallery in Christ Church. Any person desirous of purchasing, will please enquire of the Subscriber.

S. GROSVENOR.

December 4, 1820.

STRAYED AWAY

FROM Major ALLEN'S Farm on Savage Island, a brindled OX, with one lop horn, and the letters S. G. (reversed) branded on the near horn.

Any person who will give such information as will lead to the discovery of said Ox, or return him either to Major Allen, or the Subscriber, shall be rewarded accordingly.

S. GROSVENOR.

December 4, 1820.

ALMANACKS

for 1821,

For Sale at this Office.